

# MARYLAND GAZETTE.

Annapolis, Thursday, Sept. 3.

We are authorised to state, that John C. Herbert, esq. declines being a Candidate for Congress at the ensuing election.

## Federal Republican Ticket. HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

### FOR CALVERT COUNTY.

Dr. John Dare,  
Samuel Turner,  
Joseph W. Reynolds,  
John J. Brooke.

### FOR DORCHESTER COUNTY.

Benjamin W. Lecompte,  
Edward Griffith,  
Thomas Pitt,  
Henry Keene.

### FOR KENT COUNTY.

Isaac Spencer,  
Henry Tighman,  
William Knight,  
Thomas B. Hynson.

### FOR TALBOT COUNTY.

Jabez Caldwell,  
Thomas Frazier,  
Nicholas Goldsborough,  
Arthur Holt.

### FOR PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY.

George Semmes,  
William D. Digges,  
Samuel Clagett,  
James Somervell.

### FOR WORCESTER COUNTY.

Ephraim K. Wilson,  
George Hayward,  
Thomas N. Williams,  
Dr. John Stevenson.

It is with pleasure we observe that union, activity and zeal, pervade the whole federal party in Frederick county, and that well founded hopes exist that the choice of delegates to the next general assembly will be honourable to the independent electors of that respectable county, and propitious to the federal cause. Meetings have been held in most of the districts. In that of No. 2, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:—

Resolved, That this meeting fully aware of the untiring and ceaseless activity of their political opponents to mislead and poison the public mind at large by gross misrepresentations of the acts, motives and principles of the Federal Republican party, and of their recent attempts to distract and weaken this party by dividing and arraying them against each other, do in the true spirit of harmony and reconciliation invite their federal brethren throughout the county to make an united and vigorous effort with them, to elect by the use of all fair and honorable means such candidates as may be selected and proposed by the General Committee.

WM. GOLDSBOROUGH,  
Chairman.

THOMAS SHAW, Sec'y.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Calvert county to his friend in this city dated August 29.

"It has been stated in some of the democratic prints that two of the federal candidates in this county, 'will not serve if elected,' and that our prospects are gloomy. This statement, throughout, I assure you is entirely destitute of truth, like many others we weekly see propagated by the same papers for the purpose of deceiving. Our majority at the coming election, there is every reason to believe, will be considerably greater this year than it was last."

### For the Maryland Gazette.

The democrats boast much of what they would do, if they had the power—they are particularly lavish of their professions about public economy, and would endeavour to induce the people to believe, that if they could only once more get hold of the purse-strings of the Treasury, they would hold them so tight, and guard them so sacredly, that not a cent should unnecessarily escape. Now, Sir Joseph Surface could make professions in abundance—but they were so easily made, that they were not believed. It is the safest way to judge of men by their actions, rather than by their professions, "by their fruits ye shall know them." Let this test then be applied to the democrats. In the year 1811 (the last year of their power) they had a large majority in the house of delegates,

and the Senate was exclusively democratic; here then was the opportunity, which they now so anxiously seek, to manifest their so much boasted economy. It will be instructive then to inquire in what way it was exemplified. It appears then, on reference to the Votes and Proceedings for that year, that these exclusive patriots, these dear lovers of economy, were not guilty of that most heinous offence of adjourning the legislature during the Christmas holidays, and frolicking on the people's money—No—not they—they assembled on Christmas day itself, and by the way of a Christmas Trick, as it was facetiously called at the time, they passed the following short and pithy law.

"Be it enacted, by the General Assembly of Maryland, That each member of the General Assembly, electors of the Senate, and electors of President and Vice-President of the United States, shall receive, in addition to their present allowance, the sum of fifty cents."

Yes—this little law is one of the little tricks of democracy. They would not adjourn at Christmas—no, not they—it would be squandering the people's money—and yet, almost the very last act which they had in their power to perform, was one to raise their own pay, and by this facetious little trick, to trick the people out of \$3488, which appears by the following calculation to have been the additional expense incurred, for that session of the legislature, by this Christmas day meeting. In 1811 the legislature commenced its session on the 4th November, and adjourned on the 7th January following, making a period of 64 days. The legislature consists of about 109 members and officers; so that the estimate will be,

at 50 cts. each is	54 50
Multiplied by the number of days of the session—64	64

Makes \$3,488 00  
Which is \$898 more, (without taking into the estimate the increased pay of the electors of the senate, &c. as recited in the act,) than the sum which has been fairly estimated as the expense of the recess at Christmas last year, and which, although there were more democrats voted for it than federalists, the democrats have had the hardihood to alledge as a measure exclusively chargeable to the federalists. It appears then, that it actually cost the people more for the democrats to meet on Christmas day, than for the federalists to adjourn, as they have without any shadow of justice been exclusively charged with doing. Last year another attempt was made by the democrats to raise their pay, (vide Mr. Kell's motion,) but the house of delegates being federal, this attempt did not succeed so well as it did in 1811, when the economical democrats were in power. Now mark the difference, the democrats make professions of economy, and resort to tricks to delude the people out of their money—the federalists practice what they profess, and the record of their acts bears witness to their integrity. "By their fruits ye shall know them."

### For the Maryland Gazette.

There are few who do not recollect the bill introduced into congress by the Democrats, about the time that each of its members pocketed 15 dollars per day of the people's money, to increase the salaries of most of the officers under the general government, and the prevention of its passage by the deserved indignation which the people showed towards its advocates, and the bold and honourable stand which the federal minority in that body took against it. After it received its death blow, it was generally believed that a second attempt to throw away the public treasure thus wantonly, would not quickly take place, and that the revenue supplied by the people, when paid into the treasury, would at least "lie just" till the exigencies of the government, which it was paid to support, should make it necessary to call it into service. In this opinion, however, it appears all have had the misfortune to be disappointed; for though the last congress have not given their friends, holding offices, an increase of pay, it appears they cunningly passed a law, entitled, "An act to regulate and fix the compensation of the clerks in the different offices," which places at the disposal of their friends large sums of money for the payment of the old clerks employed, as well as so many additional ones, that those friends may now, from one day's end to another,

indulge their haughty pride, riot in the midst of their undeserved, it may be said, ill-got luxury, while their underscrappers, no matter how incompetent, carelessly and awkwardly trudge through the duties of their offices. O yes, now the undulgings are so numerous, these fastidious, first-rate democratic office holders, may gallop off to the watering places during the summer, and assemble at the routes and gaming tables, which keep the fashionables of Washington in constant motion during the winter season. And what's the prettiest of the fun, all at the expense of the people, who, good natured, easy souls, "pay the piper," and think all's well because our flaming, hired, Democratic scribblers say nothing to the contrary.

And this extravagance of our democratic congressmen, it appears, is practised solely to gratify the indolent dispositions and habits of men, who Duane represents as having already grown "fat upon the public doughnut," and to bring into notice their mushroom favourites and connexions, who swarm in the metropolis, whenever a chance of "popping into office, or putting a finger upon the people's money is likely to exist. When we contrast this execrable prodigality of the democrats in congress towards the *lifty folks*, with the conduct of their instruments and agents out of doors towards the humble but worthy poor men now employed in erecting the public buildings in Washington, they appear doubly culpable and guilty in our view; and must appear so in the eyes of every honest and unprejudiced man. But it will be well to shew what the treatment of the honest tradesman and poor labourer has been, that the reader may himself make the comparison, and be better able to judge for himself. Since the commencement of the public buildings, the favourites of power who superintend them, came to the determination of so limiting the wages of the mechanics and labourers employed under them, that many of these worthy men, in disgust, at one time contemplated abandoning the work, and threatened with chastisement the overbearing upstarts placed over them. What a pitiful, and at the same time criminal distinction then, does the passage of this law, and the mean, niggardly economy practised by the swaggering superintendants towards the industrious mechanics and labourers of the country, shew, is kept up between rich and poor men, by the high dignified democrats whom chance and favouritism, and not real merit, have placed in congress, or other out-door profitable employments. With them it would seem, no sum can be too great to give an idle office holder, and none too small to reward the poor man's labour. It shews in the fawning superintendants a disposition to withhold from the "mouth of labour" its earnings, and in the congressmen a desire to encourage voluptuousness, pride, luxury and idleness, and to eradicate from society those simple and happy morals, which so eminently distinguished the sages and heroes who founded our republic, and particularly the immortal Washington.

The act spoken of being long, instead of copying it here, it will be well to go over each of its sections, and ascertain the number of clerks authorised to be employed in each office, and the sums of money placed at the disposal of the chief of each of the offices for the payment of them.

The first section authorises the secretary of state to employ, for his own and the patent office, eleven clerks, and one superintendent, and appropriates for their payment annually the sum of \$16,400

The second section relates to the treasury, and authorises the secretary of that department to employ for his own office, the different comptrollers, auditors and other officers, no less than 150 clerks, and appropriates for their payment the pretty little sum of 94,000

The third section authorises the secretary of war to employ 38 clerks and appropriates for their payment 43,000

The fourth section directs the secretary of the navy to employ six clerks & appropriates as a compensation for them 8,200

The fifth section relates to the commissioners of the navy, gives them three clerks and ap-

propriates for their payment 3,550

The sixth section authorises the attorney general to employ one clerk at a salary of 1,000

The seventh section relates to the postmaster general and directs him to employ 21 clerks, and allows him for their payment 22,700

The eighth section relates to the secretary of the treasury, and authorises him to employ 12 additional clerks and allows him for their payment 11,200

\$200,050

Now from this law it appears that the enormous sum of upwards of TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS is to be every year lavished upon a herd consisting of 242 clerks, or rather young men, employed principally, to gratify the lazy tempers of their chiefs; and the services of one half, at least, of whom might be dispensed with, and a large portion of the immense sums thrown away upon them saved to the country, if the remaining half of them would properly attend to their business. This may be asserted without fear of contradiction; for it is well known, that these clerks never spend more than six hours of the day in their respective offices; consequently if one half of them attended to their duty the whole day, (twelve hours,) this half would be able to transact the business which according to the present custom, it now requires the whole to do. And why is it not as incumbent on them to spend twelve hours each day in their offices, as it is upon the poor men engaged on the public buildings, at severe labour, to work that length of time in each day? The mind of every man will readily suggest an answer to this question.

After giving these abuses the serious consideration which they merit, can the people of this state be so far deluded by democratic professions of equality among men, and of economy and frugality relative to the public treasure, as to suffer such empty and teeth-outward slog to influence their judgments? Will they sanction by giving their votes to democrats such outrageous abuses as these? If they do, they need not be surprised afterwards to hear that the salary of every democratic office-holder under the government, is increased; that the national treasury is plundered of its wealth to the last farthing; that the public debt has accumulated, and the direct tax again imposed to supply our democrats with more money to squander among their favourites, just as circumstances may make it necessary for them to do so. But it is impossible to believe that the independent voters of Maryland are so blind to their interests and welfare, or so destitute of patriotism, as even to bear with such enormities; therefore, having, as one of them, performed my duty, by exposing these offences to them, I will leave them to shew their abhorrence of such deeds at the ensuing October election, by giving their hearty and undivided suffrages to Federal Republicans—the only true and constant friends of the people.

One of the People.

Prince-George's County

August 27, 1818.

Annapolis Aug. 12, 1818.

Mr. Green,

A friend of mine, a few evenings ago, having put in my hand a leaf of the National Register, Page 14, No. 1, Vol. 6, wherein appears, as an article copied from the Petersburg Intelligencer, headed Mrs. Ibbetson, the following editorial notice. I herewith enclose you the leaf, and a few brief remarks on the substance of the article in question; craving your indulgence for permission to address them to those who may have been the authors of the quotation.

"MRS. IBBETSON.

"There is no author to whom the lover of the studies of botany and natural history is more indebted than to Mrs. Ibbetson. This lady, for many years past, has been indefatigable in her researches into nature. Scarcely a day elapses without some valuable discovery being announced from the pen of Mrs. Ibbetson. What a praise worthy and glorious example for our young ladies of Virginia to follow! How much more meritorious would it be for our fashionable fair to be hunting after the wonders of nature than visiting the shop of the milliner, &

spending their time at balls and parties. As it may be ascertained as well as amusing, to know principal discoveries made by scientific lady, we have given principal fruits of her industry.

1. There is no perspiration

2. There is no circulation

3. The spiral wire is the

4. The leaves are the lungs

5. The different divisions

6. The hairs and instrument

7. The heart of the seed is

8. The flower is also formed

9. The corolla of a flower

10. The roots & leaves of a

11. The water, and semi-water

12. The leaf owes all its mach

13. The leaf owes all its mach

As the love of truth and real

ence is my only aim in taking

of this strange article, you will

blame me, and conduce to undece

those who might be led astray

the glare of false light cast upon

branch of natural history and phi

sophy; which the article above qu

ed may seem to embrace, by giv

this a place in your useful paper

The Lady of whom the editor a

ffects to speak so handsomely, m

deserve well of Virginia for setti

so commendable an example to t

fair sex; but the lovers of that d

lightful science will blush at th

distorted representation of that f

lady's acquirements of the secret

of nature.

She has made a hazardous advan

to the perfectibility of science, &

otherwise the editor of our quotat

has acted the part of the Bear a

the Gardener, in the fable, to t

very life. They have, with the

rough paws, though perhaps with

best intentions in the world, dem

ished the fair outlines of the lady

profile, and left nothing to adm

save the oddity of the remainin

caricature.

The editor, however, as an exam

ple of her research gives us a

bridgement of the most profane

discoveries in the above quoted

items.

The 1st and 2d "denies circula

tion and perspiration to plants"

yet without both these fundamen

principles, and indispensable op

erations of nature, there would b

no longer any vegetable existenc

There are no animal or vegetab

organized bodies existing whic

do not perspire, either sensibly

or insensibly, in proportion to t

or drought of the locality, and t

quantity and quality of absolut

moisture necessary to continue th

existence. If this were not so, w

should it be necessary for us to p

water into our flower-pots, or f

rain to descend from heaven to w

our burning fields of corn? It h

been proven that the common su

flower perspires nearly 17 times

much, or as fast, as does the hu

body, in the ordinary state of in

complete perspiration. That ther

is no perspiration is perfectly un

derstood to prove—because witho

there would be no perspiration—t

one being the necessary consequ

of the other.

Item 3. "The spiral wire is the

muscle of the plant."—This term

is above our knowledge: with it

we do not claim "any acquaintanc

therefore it may fairly be a discov

ery of Mrs. Ibbetson.—There is s

term as spiral vessels in Physi

gy.

Item 4. "The leaves are the fung

plants." This is no discovery

of the lady before us, or else her

must exceed 60 or 70 years.

That leaves give out and imbibe

moisture, (which proves circula

tion and perspiration) and respire; that

in, they inhale one kind of air and

exhale another, has been many years

proven by many, but more es

pecially by the celebrated Doctor

Praxley. He proved that leaves

absorb carbonic acid gas and dis

charge Oxygen gas; or pure respir

ation. Leaves purify air very

quickly. A vine leaf placed in an

ounce phial of carbonic acid gas th

stantly extinguished a candle,

when placed in the sun's rays, wi

thout water, changed it to pure

respirable air in an hour and 30 m

utes. Leaves and flowers or blos

oms present their upper surfaces

to the rays of light. They nourish

first from buds, form wood, prepar

the various juices, &c. &c.

Item 5. "The different divisions

of the leaves, &c." This appears

intelligible. If he had said, th

leaves are formed of the elongat

ions of the bark and inner bark ve

as it might be comprehended; but

the "different divisions of the l

leaves are formed of the elongatio

ns of the bark &c. is nonsense. Ac

cording to Physiological analogy, i

f leaves be the lungs of trees and

plants, and that the different kin

d of leaves (which, perhaps, is wh

means by the different divisions

of them) are formed of the bark,

then the bark also is the lungs of

plants, inasmuch as stretching or

extending a thing, does not chang

its nature, but only modifies its f

orm or figure &c.

Item 6. "The hairs and instru

ments of that kind are the means

which nature takes to form the di

fferent juices &c. That these figu

resaken for perspiration, but ar

in reality liquids received from t

atmosphere, and flowing into t

plant, but a juice running from it,

that hair, down, prickles, spines &

thorns &c. are by nature wisely i

ntended; and many of them are m

ore effects of soil, climate, and o

ther causes, than of indispensable

utillities, or appendages. But the

projecting protuberances are in m

any case protection and defence: as

the thistle, thorn, and the spiny

holly, &c. &c. The latter senten

ce as explanatory of the first is

too obscure: indeed it